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Mongolia Report

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CONTENTS

First Quarter 1983 Plan Fulfillment Data Released (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 19 Apr 83)	1
Selected Press and Radio Commentaries 3-14 June 1983 (Various sources, various dates)	9
Mongolian Support for Soviet Statement	
UNEN Comments on Soviet Statement	
Williamsburg Conference Discussed	
N. Tsultem Comments on Soviet Statement	
UNEN Comments on Reagan Administration	
Youth League Congress Held	
Soviet-Finnish Relations	
Afghan-Pakistani Negotiations	
MPR Students Work During Summer Vacation	
MPR Writers and Physicians Against Nuclear War	
Youth League Activities Discussed (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 3 Jun 83)	17
Railroad Workers Support Soviet Position (MONTSAME, 7 Jun 83)	20
Interview With MPR Foreign Trade Figure (C. Dul Interview; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 7 Jun 83)	21
Aduunchuluun Coal Mine Discussed (D. Dambin; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 10 Jun 83)	25
Pioneer Meeting Held (MONTSAME, 10 Jun 83)	27
Text of Y. Tsedenbal's Message to Organization of African Unity (MONTSAME, 10 Jun 83)	29
Future of MPR Power Industry Outlined (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 14 Jun 83)	31

Comprehensive Plan Discussed (T. Namjim; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 14 Jun 83)	32
Mongolian-Czechoslovak Relations (Various sources, various dates)	36
Delegation Arrives From CSSR	
Press Conference Held	
Delegation Meets With Minister of Culture	
Press Conference at Embassy	
CSSR Cultural Events	
History of MPR-CSSR Friendship Described, by V. Ruzic	
Briefs	
New Repair Enterprise	42
Mongolians in Turkmenistan	42
Soviet School Honored	42
Geological Work Begins	43
Agricultural Campaigns	43
Electric Railway	43
Examinations Begin	43
'Erdenet' Production	43
Hay Harvests	44
Cuban Exhibit	44

FIRST QUARTER 1983 PLAN FULFILLMENT DATA RELEASED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 19 Apr 83 p 2

[Text] The workers of the MPR, guided by the decisions of the Fifth Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee (1982) and the fundamental conclusions and goals put forth at the Plenum by comrade Y. Tsedenbal, have demonstrated a high level of political and labor activity and spread broadly the national socialist competition in honor of the 90th anniversary of the birth of D. Sukhe Bator, founder of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the people's state and leader of the Mongolian People's Revolution; according to basic indicators, they have fulfilled successfully the plan quotas for the first quarter of 1983--the decisive year of the 7th Five-Year Plan.

I. Agriculture

In the first quarter throughout the country as a whole, 47.1 percent of the live-stock breeding population produced offspring; 5,287,900 young animals are being raised, which represents 96.3 percent of the offspring delivered. Workers in Dundgobi, Dornogobi, and Suhbaatar aymags, who are raising 99 percent of the animals delivered, are in the vanguard of this most important agricultural campaign.

However, in comparison with the corresponding period last year, there has been a significant increase in the loss of adult livestock, over 60 percent of which falls to Oborhangay, Hobd, Dornod, Hentiy, Gobi-Altay, Suhbaatar, and Omnogobi aymags.

Throughout the country as a whole 94.5 percent of the tractors, 91.3 percent of the cultivators, 89.9 percent of the stubble plows, and 90.7 percent of the seeding machines have been repaired and prepared for spring field work.

The quarter plan for procurement of cattle hides has been fulfilled by 94.9 percent and the plan for procurement of hides from small livestock has been fulfilled by 108.7 percent. There was 16 percent more milk turned over to the state, and 53.7 percent more milk procured for the aymags' own needs, than in the same period last year.

Over the past quarter livestock facilities with space for 103,000 head of live-stock were put into operation.

Construction of livestock facilities still has not been started in Bayan-Olgii, Dundgobi, Ommogobi, Suhbaatar, Selenge, Hobd, and Hentiy aymags.

The plan for irrigation of pastureland was exceeded by 65.7 percent; 111,000 hectares of pastureland were irrigated.

II. Industry

Compared to the corresponding period last year, the volume of industrial production grew by 8 percent. The quarter plan for gross production output was fulfilled by 101.5 percent and the goal for increasing labor productivity was fulfilled by 103.5 percent.

The following data indicate plan fulfillment and rate of growth in gross production output in basic sectors of industry (in percent).

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Plan fulfillment</u>	<u>Compared to same period last year</u>
Fuel and power industry	98.6	101.5
Nonferrous metallurgy	104.6	118.4
Metalworking industry	104.0	76.2
Building materials industry	101.0	169.4
Forestry and woodworking industry	98.2	101.9
Textile industry	96.6	115.4
Leather-shoe industry	103.4	108.7
Sewing industry	100.3	100.1
Chemical industry	112.5	92.4
Printing industry	103.5	104.8
Food industry	103.5	102.9

The following data indicate plan fulfillment and rate of growth in production output and sales, and the increase in labor productivity by ministry and department (in percent).

<u>Ministry or department</u>	Plan Fulfillment			Compared to same period last year	
	<u>Production output</u>	<u>Production sales</u>	<u>Increase in labor productivity</u>	<u>Output</u>	<u>Sales</u>
Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry	101.0	103.2	102.1	102.8	105.7
Ministry of Geology and Mining Industry	102.9	103.1	102.5	112.6	114.8
Ministry of Light and Food Industry	101.7	102.4	104.7	109.9	119.7
Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry	101.6	93.0	99.6	102.4	94.1
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials	104.1	95.7	108.4	112.7	122.9

Ministry of Agriculture	99.3	100.3	103.9	118.8	117.6
Ministry of Transportation	99.3	79.5	100.9	120.9	100.2
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	104.5	102.8	104.6	102.7	107.2
Ministry of Culture	105.0	102.5	105.4	108.1	99.3
Ministry of Health	115.5	100.5	103.9	108.6	104.3
Ministry of Trade and Procurement	95.3	--	111.6	112.3	--
Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration	88.5	--	88.2	97.3	--

The "Erdenet" Mining and Concentrating Combine, the "Mongolsovtsvetmet" [Mongolian-Soviet Nonferrous Metals] Production Association, the "Nalayh" mine, the Baga nuur, Aduunchuluun, and Bayanteg coal pits, the central power system, the Hobd and Dzabhan aymag motor vehicle repair shops, the Construction Machinery and Equipment Repair Plant, the Wall Materials Combine, the Tsagaanbulag Lime Plant, the Tosontsengel Woodworking Combine, the Tunhel Lumber Industry, the Wool Processing Production Association, the "Gobi" Woolen Goods Combine, the Erdenet Rug Factory, the Darhan Sheepskin and Fur Factory, the Ulaanbaatar Canned Meat Combine, the Darhan and Choybalsan Meat Combines, the Ulaanbaatar Dairy Plant, the Ulaanbaatar, Ondorhaan, and Moron Flour-Milling and Feed Combines, the Ulaanbaatar Bread Plant, the Darhan and Erdenet Food Combines, the Ulaanbaatar Children's Dairy Plant, the Spirit and Molasses Combine, the State Printing Combine, and many other industrial enterprises exceeded the plan for production output and sales.

Due to poor organization of production and labor, the Sharyn gol coal pit, Gobi-Altay Aymag Power Enterprises, the Reinforced Concrete Plant, the match factory, the Hyalgan Lumber Industry, the Tsagaanhayran Timber Industry, the furniture factory, the Harhorin Flour-Milling and Feed Combine, the Sewing Production Association, the Dornod Aymag Motor Vehicle Repair Shop, and a number of other enterprises did not fulfill the production output and sales plan.

The following data indicate plan fulfillment and rate of growth in output for basic types of industrial production (in percent).

Type of production	Plan fulfillment	Compared to first quarter of 1982
Electrical power	100.2	109.8
Thermal power	101.8	103.1
Coal	100.6	96.7
Fluorspar	105.9	106.8
Lime	109.3	108.0
Construction brick	101.8	110.9
Cement	100.2	99.8

Prefabricated reinforced concrete products	83.1	104.0
Cellular concrete	119.5	119.5
Claydite	122.5	112.9
Lumber	96.4	100.3
Prefabricated buildings	113.6	100.6
Washed wool	103.2	100.3
Felt	100.1	99.8
Felt shoes	101.3	94.9
Wool fabric	102.0	103.4
Rugs	100.9	112.9
Knitted goods	107.5	121.7
Coats	105.7	122.7
Suits	95.8	127.9
Coarse leather	100.4	109.7
Leather shoes	104.2	121.1
Leather coats	100.5	103.2
Sheepskin coats	103.7	107.6
Pork	100.2	121.8
Canned meat	102.0	120.5
Sausage products	103.1	102.6
Milk, dairy products	120.6	122.5
Flour	105.2	99.8
Bread	104.7	110.8
Confectionery items, candy	105.1	104.0
Fruit drinks and mineral water	108.1	111.4
Mixed feed	100.7	218.6

There was an increase in the volume of first-quality goods. The plan quota for the first two months for reducing costs per one tugrik of commodity production was exceeded by 2 percent. However, wool-processing, sewing and flour-milling and feed production associations, the Spirit and Molasses Combine, the Ulaanbaatar Woodworking Combine, the motor vehicle repair plant, and a number of other industrial enterprises did not fulfill the plan for output of first-quality products.

III. Construction

The country's construction organizations carried out 172.6 million tugriks' worth of construction and installation work, which is 7 percent more than the same period last year. The quarter plan was fulfilled by 98.9 percent. Capital investments of 122.3 million tugriks entered the national economy.

The Suhbaatar and Hobsgol aymag construction and installation bureaus, the Darhan Construction Trust for Technical Assistance, and the Main Construction Troops Administration did not fulfill the plan for putting projects into operation.

The following data indicate plan fulfillment and rate of growth in construction work and the increase in labor productivity by main contracting ministries and departments (in percent).

<u>Ministry or department</u>	<u>Plan fulfillment Construction- installation work</u>	<u>Increase in labor productivity</u>	<u>Volume of construction- installation work compared to same period last year</u>
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials	102.6	106.3	103.9
Main Construction Troops Administration	100.5	--	106.9
Ministry of Water Management	97.3	99.4	152.8
Ministry of Transportation	129.3	133.4	126.1
Ministry of Communications	113.0	114.8	74.5
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	88.2	94.6	75.5
Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry	101.2	111.6	102.3
Ministry of Agriculture	101.1	110.8	103.1
Ministry of Light and Food Industry	100.4	100.7	100.0
Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration	195.0	161.4	123.6
Main Highway Administration	100.3	100.3	98.5

A total of 105 contracting construction organizations exceeded the plan for construction and installation work. Included in this group are the Ulaanbaatar Construction Trust; the United Electrical and Sanitary-Technical Installation Trust; the Arhangay, Dornogobi, Omnogobi and Oborhangay aymag construction and installation bureaus; the Bayan-Olgii, Bayanhongor, Ubs, and Hobsgol aymag water management administrations; the Gobi-Altay and Dzabhan aymag road and exploitation sections; and the Arhangay and Tob aymag construction and electrical sanitary and technical sections.

Due primarily to unsatisfactory organization of operations, Dornod and Selenge aymag construction and installation trusts and bureaus; Dornod, Dundgobi, Selenge and Hentiy aymag water management administrations; the Hobsgol aymag and Dulaanhaan road and exploitation bureaus; and agricultural associations in all the aymags did not fulfill the plan for construction and installation work.

Even though the plan for increasing labor productivity in construction was fulfilled by 106.6 percent, 32 construction organizations failed to fulfill the plan. Included in this group are the Dornod Aymag Construction and Installation Bureau; Dundgobi and Hentiy aymag water management administrations; Dzabhan, Bulgan and Suhbaatar aymag construction and electrical, sanitary and technical bureaus; the Hobsgol road and exploitation section, and others.

In the first two months, the main contracting construction organizations reduced plan costs per 1 tugrik of construction and installation work and obtained profits of 6.7 million tugriks.

The volume of planning estimate work increased by 10.7 percent compared to the same period last year, and the quarter plan was fulfilled by 100.5 percent.

The plan for geological survey work was fulfilled by 104.1 percent.

IV. Transportation and Communications

The plan for freight turnover in all forms of transport was fulfilled by 106.6 percent; the plan for freight shipment was fulfilled by 98.4 percent; the passenger turnover plan was fulfilled by 103.0 percent; and the plan for transporting passengers was fulfilled by 101.1 percent. Compared to the same period last year, freight turnover increased by 109.8 million t/km.

The following data indicate plan fulfillment and rate of growth for indicators in separate forms of transport (in percent).

<u>Form of transport</u>	<u>Plan fulfillment</u>	<u>Compared to the first quarter of 1983</u>
Freight turnover:	106.6	108.8
Motor vehicle transport	104.2	107.9
Railway transport	107.5	109.1
Air transport	140.4	105.5
Freight shipment:	98.4	106.9
Motor vehicle transport	97.1	108.6
Railway transport	100.7	103.9
Air transport	143.2	101.3
Passenger turnover:	103.0	105.4
Motor vehicle transport	100.6	105.4
Railway transport	106.3	108.4
Air transport	104.4	106.2
Transporting passengers:	101.1	101.6
Motor vehicle transport	101.0	101.5
Railway transport	109.2	115.1
Air transport	103.9	105.3

The Arhangay, Dundgobi, Dzabhan, and Oborhangay aymag administrations of transportation enterprises; motor vehicle depots No 1, 2, 5, 27, 28, and 29; the motor vehicle combine; and a number of other transportation enterprises exceeded the plan for freight turnover and freight shipment. The Dornod, Dornogobi, Omnogobi, and Suhbaatar aymag administrations of transportation enterprises and motor vehicle depots No 32, 35, and 42 did not fulfill the plan.

The plan for increasing labor productivity in transportation (expressed in ton-kilometers), was exceeded by 6.2 percent; it was exceeded by 2.9 percent in motor vehicle transport, by 6.3 percent in railway transport, and by 25.2 percent in air transport. The production cost of one completed ton-kilometer in the freight turnover of motor vehicle transport decreased over the first two months by 0.3 percent, and in February it decreased by 2.7 percent from the planned amount.

The volume of earnings by communications enterprises increased by 13.8 percent compared to the same period last year, and the plan was exceeded by 5.1 percent.

The following data indicate plan fulfillment and rate of growth according to basic indicators in communications development (in percent).

<u>Basic indicator</u>	<u>Plan fulfillment</u>	<u>Compared to the first quarter of 1982</u>
Automatic telephone stations	100.0	101.4
Telephone points	100.7	103.6
Radio points	100.3	110.3
Radio receivers	100.7	104.6
Televisions	102.4	113.2
Letters and packages sent	102.2	99.6
Telegrams sent	107.0	110.0
Telephone calls	103.5	108.6
Newspaper delivery	100.2	98.8

The plan for providing state farm and agricultural association brigades and branches with communications services was fulfilled.

There was a decrease in costs per each tugrik of earnings among communications enterprises compared to the plan amount.

V. Trade

Compared to the same period last year, the retail goods turnover increased by 4.8 percent; the quarter plan was fulfilled by 101.1 percent.

The following data indicate plan fulfillment and rate of growth in retail goods turnover by separate ministries and departments (in percent).

<u>Ministry or department</u>	<u>Plan fulfillment</u>	<u>Compared to the first quarter of 1982</u>
Ministry of Trade and Procurement	100.7	104.8
Ministry of Culture	103.5	99.7
Ministry of Communications	100.0	88.7
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	103.2	109.3
Ministry of Health	111.2	106.7
Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration	102.8	104.4

Public eating enterprises fulfilled the production sales plan by 101.5 percent, and the volume increased by 3.3 percent compared to the first quarter of 1982.

The Dornod, Dornogobi, and Hobd aimag and Darhan trade and procurement administrations had delays of 8-33 days in the goods turnover period, compared to the same period last year, which resulted in the plan for goods turnover being unfulfilled.

Compared to the same period last year, the country's foreign trade turnover increased by 12.8 percent, which included a 17.8 percent increase in exports and a 10.3 percent increase in imports.

The plan for delivery of goods by material and technical supply organizations was fulfilled by 100.1 percent.

However, administrations for technical assistance and material and technical supply to construction, and Arhangay, Dornogobi, Omnogobi, and Hobsgol aymag and the Darhan material and technical supply administrations did not fulfill the plan for delivery of goods.

The volume of income from municipal and domestic services in the system of the Ministry of Social Economy and Services increased by 6.7 percent compared to the same period last year and the quarter plan was fulfilled by 104.2 percent.

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SELECTED PRESS AND RADIO COMMENTARIES 3-14 JUNE 1983

Mongolian Support for Soviet Statement

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] The press and other means of mass information published in entirety the statement made by the Soviet government on 28 May of this year.

In a commentary on this statement, a MONTSAME observer noted that the Soviet government is sincerely concerned about the fate of peace and security on the planet, and is acquainting the peoples and governments of the countries of the world with the reasons for and consequences of the current aggravation of the international situation. Even in the face of the ever-growing real threats created by the militant circles of the United States to universal peace and socialism, the Soviet Union confirms its principled approach to the problems of decreasing the risk of nuclear catastrophe.

The United States, flouting the vital interests of its own and other peoples, and being emphatically unwilling to accept positively the constructive, peaceful steps taken by the USSR to defend these interests, is striving to disrupt the European and global strategic balance in favor of the capitalist West. The militaristic ambitions to achieve military superiority over socialist cooperation cannot be realized. Clear evidence of this is found in the statement made by the Soviet government warning the United States of reciprocal measures that would have to be taken to guarantee the security of the USSR and its allies. Any sensible man can understand the document's explanation that the only aim of such reciprocal steps taken by the Soviet Union is to prevent a disruption in the balance of forces that has been achieved.

The Soviet Union once again focuses attention on the possibility of reaching a fair agreement at the Geneva negotiations, and calls on the United States and its NATO partners to weigh judiciously the consequences of the implementation of their plans to deploy new American missiles in Western Europe, and to decline from taking this step, the MONTSAME observer emphasized.

UNEN Comments on Soviet Statement

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] The statement made by the Soviet government in connection with the plans of the U.S. administration to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe once again offers graphic confirmation of the rational, responsible approach taken by the Country of Soviets toward strengthening peace and security of peoples--the most urgent and immediate task of contemporary life, the newspaper UNEN writes. The Mongolian people fully approve and support all the positions presented in the timely document.

The primary reason for the current aggravation of the international situation is the aggressive actions of the Reagan administration, first and foremost its criminal plans to deploy American nuclear weapons in a number of Western European countries. These insidious schemes and attempts of Washington are in pursuit of the goal of achieving unilateral military superiority over the Soviet Union, the commentary notes.

The USSR once again emphasizes the invariability of its principled approach to the problem of limiting and reducing strategic nuclear weapons. The statement notes that deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles would lead to a serious change in the situation in Europe, would acutely aggravate nuclear opposition, and would increase the risk of war. At the many negotiations for halting the arms race, the nonconstructive, obstructionist line of the United States has made it impossible to reach the desired, mutually acceptable agreement. Hiding behind the so-called "zero" and "intermediate" options, the American side is hindering the success of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, UNEN points out.

The Soviet Union once again is proposing a freeze on the quantity of these arms and a maximum limit on their qualitative modernization; this is the first, most easily implemented, and at the same time most effective step, pending agreement on the reduction of nuclear and strategic arms in Europe. This is a graphic demonstration of the consistent peaceful foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the newspaper emphasizes.

Williamsburg Conference Discussed

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1816 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Jun (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: The regular conferences of heads of the leading capitalist countries are called meetings of the "Big Seven" in the high-flown political jargon of the West. In spite of this name that imparts the idea of certain obligations, these meetings have not played a positive role in contemporary international life. This was the case in Williamsburg as well, judging from the reports and commentaries of the foreign press.

On the contrary, the foreign policy statement made by the leaders of the largest capitalist states at the Williamsburg conference is full of the spirit of militarism, from all indications dictated by the Reagan administration. It

showed unequivocally that the West does not intend to reject its plans for the arms race, in spite of the peoples' demands and the interests of universal peace. The conclusion must be made that the ruling circles of the capitalist countries do not wish to use common sense in their decisions involving urgent international problems. They are unanimous in their militant aspirations.

This unanimity, however, did not prevent imperialistic contradictions from arising at Williamsburg, especially in the sphere of economics. With this last meeting of the "Big Seven", working people in developed capitalist countries once again have the opportunity to be convinced of the inability of their governments to change anything in the West's repressive economic situation.

N. Tsultem Comments on Soviet Statement

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1811 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Jun (MONTSAME) -- In connection with the new aggressive plans of the U.S. administration, the Soviet Union is with all seriousness issuing a warning about measures in response to the danger threatening the security of socialist cooperation. At the same time, the Soviet government is making a clear statement about the invariability of its course to limit and reduce strategic weapons, writes N. Tsultem, chairman of the Mongolian Committee for Afroasian Solidarity and People's Artist of the MPR, in the newspaper UNEN.

The Mongolian public figure emphasizes that the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe is fraught with fatal consequences. A rational reaction on the part of the West to the peaceful statement by the Soviet Union would not be too late to put an end to the aggravation of the international situation.

The Mongolian community sees the Soviet government's statement as a timely and proper step and expects that the United States and its allies will take a positive approach to the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union, writes N. Tsultem.

UNEN Comments on Reagan Administration

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1811 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Jun (MONTSAME) -- An observer from the newspaper UNEN writes: The anti-communist "crusade" declared by Reagan is by no means just empty talk. Hidden behind it are the concrete military and strategic aims of establishing American domination over the world. Under these conditions the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact member states are forced to take reciprocal measures order to guarantee their security.

The statement issued by the Soviet government on 27 May rebuffs the attempts of imperialist forces, headed by the United States, to achieve military superiority and clearly shows the futility of the hopes of the West's militant circles to alter the current strategic balance, the observer emphasizes. The clear warning issued by the Soviet Union concerning possible reciprocal

measures that would affect Europe, as well as U.S. territory, is dictated by the U.S. administration's unwillingness to seek ways to reach mutually acceptable agreements based on equality and equal security for both sides, UNEN writes.

Youth League Congress Held

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1341 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Jun (MONTSAME) -- A summary of the achievements of Mongolian youth in fulfilling the party's social and economic policies, and a description of future goals were presented at the 18th Congress of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League, writes the newspaper UNEN in an editorial.

The newspaper notes that the directives contained in the welcoming message from the MPRP Central Committee to the Congress of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League, which was read by comrade Y. Tsedenbal, are for all the country's young men and women an honorable assignment from the party and people, and programmed guidance for all the future activities of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League organizations. Furthermore, these directives directly involve all the organizations and workers of the republic, the newspaper emphasizes. UNEN points out the need to concentrate the efforts of all the organizations and workers in the country on realizing the decisions of the highest forum of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League, which are an integral part of the party's program goals. The newspaper emphasizes that in order to be successful in this work, special attention should be given to strengthening discipline and increasing responsibility and initiative.

The newspaper writes that the speeches given by foreign guests at the 18th Congress of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League confirmed the concrete contribution of Mongolian youth to the just struggle of peoples for peace and social progress, and against war and aggression.

Soviet-Finnish Relations

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1347 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Jun (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: The traditional, friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland over the course of many decades serve as an example of good neighborliness, and fruitful, mutually beneficial relations between states with different social structures. They have received a new impulse for development as a result of a protocol signed several days ago in Moscow for extending the agreement on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the two countries. This was the result, important for international life, of the visit to the USSR made by Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland.

The speech given by comrade Yu. V. Andropov at a dinner in honor of the important Finnish guests contained high praise for Finland's peaceful foreign policy course, which plays a positive role in European affairs. Having expressed the deep respect held by the Soviet people for the continuity of

Finland's course, the Soviet leader once again stated the consistent support of the Soviet Union for its initiatives for strengthening peace and security in Europe. People in the MPR also assign great importance to Finland's proposal for creating a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe, seeing it as a substantial factor in securing universal peace.

The speech given at the Kremlin by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had an exceptionally timely ring to it for the world community alarmed by the sinister plans of the United States to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe. He stated that if such deployment is started, the USSR will take prompt and effective reciprocal measures, with the territory of the United States itself included. The workers of the MPR welcome the warning by the Soviet leader under the current conditions as a demonstration of unfailing concern for the security of socialist cooperation and all peoples of the world.

Afghan-Pakistani Negotiations

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 10 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] In Geneva on 16 June the Afghan-Pakistani negotiations on questions involving a political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan will start up again.

The previous round of negotiations, which were conducted with a representative of the UN secretary general as mediator, took place in April. The Afghan leadership on the whole gave a positive evaluation of the results. S. Dost, DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] minister of foreign affairs, called the April negotiations useful. According to him, great progress was made at this round of negotiations in comparison with the preceding stage. S. Keshtmand, DRA prime minister, in an interview with the Soviet journal NOVOYE VREMENYA published several days ago, emphasized that the Afghan side "will continue the negotiations in the future to reach a realistic settlement". Pakistani leaders also state their intent to continue negotiations, and they also believe that progress was made in the April negotiations. For his part, UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar believes that the negotiations are moving in the "proper direction". In making a statement on this matter, Cuellar noted that "The Soviet Union is offering strong support for the UN's efforts in this area."

However, not everyone is pleased by this development of events. Certain forces are making obvious attempts to torpedo the Geneva negotiations, to disrupt the planned normalization process, and to keep Afghanistan as a site of tension and find new excuses for interfering in the internal affairs of countries in this part of Asia. Once again, the United States and China are the initiators of these efforts. As the NEW YORK TIMES recently reported, the United States is increasing its military aid to Afghan rebels. The cries against the Geneva negotiations heard from Afghan counterrevolutionary groups, supported by the CIA, clearly were made at Washington's command. The United States is counting on reanimation of the Afghan counterrevolution to counterbalance the attempts to settle the region. As an example of this, several days ago there was a regular meeting of the so-called "Islamic Union of Fighters for the Freedom of

Afghanistan", in which seven counterrevolutionary organizations were united with the aid of the U.S. CIA. The previous two "unions" under the same name fell apart due to discord among the leaders of the bandit groups. As far as China is concerned, an unbridled propaganda campaign against the DRA and the Soviet Union is still being waged there. Recently Peking radio broke all records for lying, so to speak, when it announced that Soviet troops in Afghanistan were killing Afghan children. Even imperialist propaganda in recent times has not given itself to such monstrous slander. Peking's approach to the Afghan-Pakistani negotiations is ambiguous, if nothing else. The Chinese leadership, which calls itself a friend of Pakistan, cannot bring itself at the present stage to speak out openly against the negotiations, in which representatives of Islamabad are participating. At the same time, Peking has the Pakistanis' hands tied, and is trying to prevent them from signing any official documents with Afghanistan. It is obvious from a commentary published at the end of May by the Xinhua news agency that Peking understands a political settlement to be the withdrawal of a limited contingent of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, and not the termination of foreign armed interference in the internal affairs of the DRA, which was the reason for the Afghan government's appeal to the Soviet Union for military assistance. In other words, Peking wants to put the cart before the horse. The Xinhua commentary actually tries to justify the subversive actions of the imperialist countries and of China itself, who are providing comprehensive support to the bands of Afghan counterrevolutionaries. The supply of arms by a number of countries to the bandits is called by Xinhua "support for Afghanistan in its struggle for independence". The counterrevolutionaries, who are trying to restore the rule of feudal lords and the comprador bourgeoisie in Afghanistan, and are murders guilty of the deaths of thousands of peaceful residents, are called by the Chinese agency "Afghan patriotic forces", and so on.

One can assume that the coming Afghan-Pakistani negotiations in Geneva will not be easy. Peoples of peace hope, however, that they will be successful. Those who are trying to disrupt the normalization process are acting against the establishment of peace and tranquility in Southwest Asia.

MPR Students Work During Summer Vacation

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 14 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] The leading article in the newspaper UNEN for 8 June of this year was titled "Summer Vacation is a Working Semester". The article says that throughout all of our country, summer vacation has started, as well as the working season for students in general education secondary schools. Our country's schoolchildren have a tradition of spending their summer vacation on hikes, excursions, in pioneer camps, work and recreation camps, and helping their parents. Last year over 60,000 pioneers and schoolchildren spent summer vacation at pioneer camps, and work and recreation camps, participating in socially useful labor. In addition to this, 45,000 students worked in labor production brigades, caring for livestock, taking part in the sheep-shearing, cow-milking, in the production of dairy products, in planting and harvesting potatoes and vegetables.

In accordance with the Decree of the MPRP Central Committee "On Measures for Further Improvement in the Organization of Summer Vacation for Pioneers and Schoolchildren" (1982), a great deal of work has been done throughout the country to prepare for the proper and rational organization of labor and recreation for students during the summer. In connection with the naming of 1983 as the Year of the Schoolchild in our country, a movement has developed in cities and local areas to build new pioneer camps and work and recreation camps, and to improve already existing ones.

The activities of pioneer camps and work and recreation camps improve from year to year, and a considerable amount of experience has been accumulated in this area. But still, according to data from previous years, some shortcomings and omissions have been observed in this work, and problems have accumulated which demand immediate resolution. Last summer 270 work and recreation camps were operating, of which only 110 were permanent. Upperclass students, especially those from cities and large population centers, almost never participate in labor activities. Little attention is given to drawing them into socially useful labor, which would help them make the proper vocational choice when they finish school.

The work done to improve knowledge, increase skills, and form the best qualities of the new man among students spending their summer vacation at work and recreation camps and in production brigades, is not organized in a satisfactory manner.

Many work and recreation camps have not been able to offer a normal regime of work and recreation due to improper site selection for the camps, remoteness from production centers, and inadequate attention to the students' creative and labor initiative. Some work and recreation camps have not provided their charges fully with what is most necessary for normal rest; for example, accomodations, bedding, and so on, that meet the necessary demands. These shortcomings must be eradicated during the current season.

In the welcoming message from the MPRP Central Committee to the 18th Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Congress, it was stated that "Student construction detachments, work and recreation camps, youth production brigades, and other forms for attracting young students to socially useful labor, deserve further development in every way possible. By participating in these measures, our young people are not only making their contribution to realizing the party's economic policies, but are also going through an excellent school of social, political, and labor training. It is important for the working semester to be a truly organic part of the educational and developmental process in higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, and general education schools."

In following these party directives, it is necessary to turn pioneer camps, work and recreation camps, and youth production brigades into genuine cultural and educational centers, which offer broad opportunities for implementing over-all educational measures for young students. There must be a sharp increase in the effectiveness of ideological and political education work done among the youngsters who are working and vacationing. The development of working habits, vocational orientation, and knowledge of economics, through socially useful labor are an integral part of schoolchildren's summer vacation.

MPR Writers and Physicians Against Nuclear War

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1346 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 Jun (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian writers and physicians, like the entire community of our country, are deeply alarmed by the broad militaristic preparations being made by the United States, and the irresponsible statements by the American president and members of his administration on the possibility of "limited" and "prolonged" nuclear war. This statement was made in an article in UNEN written by S. Erdene, writer, physician, and winner of the MPR State Prize; and A. Damdinsuren, assistant professor and candidate of medical sciences.

The authors of the article pointed out that when supporters of nuclear war are trying to deceive people with a sermon about the possibility of so-called "limited" or "prolonged" nuclear wars, physicians, who know better than anyone else the horrible consequences of nuclear war, have the task of exposing the falsity and danger of such doctrines. Mongolian physicians are calling on scientists from all countries to join forces to carry out this vital mission, to prevent the supporters of war from realizing their criminal plans.

The article contains high praise for the efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in averting the nuclear threat, in particular the commitment made by the Country of Soviets not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. If every state and every person would take such a responsible approach to the problems of peace and war, the threat of nuclear catastrophe would be eliminated, the article's authors emphasize.

Mongolian physicians, writers, and all of our people, are deeply aware of their responsibility for the fate of mankind. This is our duty to the present and future generations, the article states.

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YOUTH LEAGUE ACTIVITIES DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] The end of May of this year will long remain in the memories of all young men and women of socialist Mongolia; it was during these sunny spring days in Ulaanbaatar that the 18th Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Congress was held. But certainly the time of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League forum, filled with interesting, unforgettable meetings and useful exchanges of experience, is especially memorable for the delegates--leaders in production, students, soldiers of the MPA, representatives of the creative intelligentsia--representing the detachment of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League, bearer of six orders and over 230,000 people strong.

In a business-like, creative atmosphere they discussed the tasks of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League in further increasing social and political activity and strengthening the labor and moral education of young people; they continued their principled, exacting discussion of ways to improve the work of Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League organizations in light of the decisions made at the 18th MPRP Congress.

Our young people met this important event in their lives with high labor achievements. They organized an 18-week outstanding labor shift in honor of the congress and young workers achieved new successes in increasing labor productivity, and in improving the efficiency of national production. Hundreds of members of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League and dozens of young peoples' collectives reported to the 18th Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Congress that they had fulfilled their quotas for the current 7th Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. The names of D. Monhtsetseg, a worker at Ulaanbaatar Knitted Goods Factory No 2; M. Tsetseg, an operator at the Lime and Silicate Brick Works in Darhan, the city of international friendship; and T. Sharibhan, a shepherd in Bayan-Olgii aymag; and many other young labor guardsmen, are known throughout the entire country.

Every year the labor glory of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League grows, and the geography of its outstanding deeds expands. After "Erdenet", which has become the flagship of national industry and a graphic symbol of the indissoluble friendship between Mongolian and Soviet youth, the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League members took on sponsorship of construction of the largest cement plant in the republic in Hotol; the Baga nuur coal mine; and many other large national economic projects. With the direct participation of

young men and women, there is continued development of virgin lands. The young people's achievements are a golden page in the chronicle of the construction of a new life on Mongolian land. It is no coincidence that many of the congress delegates were wearing orders and medals, presented to them by the homeland for valiant labor, alongside their Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League pins.

During the break between sessions we approached one of these delegates.

The young fellow of medium height introduced himself, "Nyanrag. I'm from Erdenet. My profession is one of the newest ones in the country--I'm an ore flotation specialist. Erdenet residents love to say, 'History is being made before our very eyes.' That is really true. We all know that quite recently Erdenet was not even shown on the map of Mongolia. But today the reputation of the largest mining and concentrating combine in Asia is known throughout the entire world. Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League members have played a major role in this. By mobilizing all their strength and knowledge, they did a great deal to help put the fourth stage of the mining and concentrating combine into operation ahead of schedule.

"Erdenet is a multinational city," the young man said. "Its young people work side by side with people from the Country of Soviets--young men and women representing almost 60 nationalities; they increase their successes and achievements, and are promoting a movement to master related professions. It was here that the first international 'Nayramdal-Druzhba' [friendship] brigades were created. This opened broad opportunities for Mongolian workers to master advanced production methods, and to study the wealth of experience of their Soviet friends."

In the years of the last five-year plan alone almost 50 large industrial projects were put into operation, the construction of which was hailed as the outstanding work of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League. It has been at construction sites and in the virgin lands, where over 24,000 young men and women have been sent on Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League travel orders, that they have provided graphic demonstrations of their civil maturity, diligence, and desire to make their contribution to the common good. For these young enthusiasts, the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League travel orders were not just temporary jobs, but a true school for mastering labor skills, testing oneself, and life experience.

Students of the republic's higher and secondary specialized education institutions get excellent "marks" for their third, or working semesters. There are many housing, industrial, and agricultural projects; schools, boarding schools, and kindergartens that have been built with the aid of young people wearing the working overalls with the "SSO" emblem. Over the five years that have passed between congresses they have completed construction work totalling 39.3 million tugriks, which is almost a 2.5-fold increase over the last five-year period.

Another important sphere of activity for the country's young people is the development of the major sector in the MPR's economy--agriculture. Over recent years thousands of Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League members have gone to work in agriculture, as livestock breeders, farmers, machinery operators, and

in many other professions vital in rural life. There is steady growth in the country's grain harvest, an increase in the output of livestock products, and strengthening of agriculture's material and technical base, all due to a great extent to the selfless labor of the young people.

It was exactly two years ago that the call was made from the rostrum at the 18th Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Congress to name the republic's three Gobi aymags as the young people's outstanding labor front. The country's younger generation responded in deed to this appeal, and promoted a patriotic movement all over the country under the motto "Give the Gobi zone the special attention of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League". This was directed at the development of this part of the country. A long-range plan for providing assistance to rural residents was also worked out and is now being implemented successfully. This program calls first and foremost for improved work on the part of local primary Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League organizations, consistent strengthening of the material base for animal husbandry, and providing that sector with skilled personnel. It is worthy of note that the best Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League members are going to the Gobi aymags, that is, those who are making the greatest contribution to the common good through their knowledge, professional skills, and initiative. Among them are graduates of institutes, technical schools, and vocational-technical schools.

L. Tudeb, first secretary of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee, spoke at the congress and emphasized that the sacred memory of the revolutionary past, and unshakable faith in the communist future, give rise in our young hearts to labor and creative inspiration, and to enthusiasm for today. These words best describe the role of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League in the life of our country; it is a militant helper and reliable reserve for the party of Mongolian communists.

RAILROAD WORKERS SUPPORT SOVIET POSITION

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1446 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Jun (MONTSAME) -- A meeting of the international Mongolian-Soviet collective of the Ulaanbaatar Railroad was held here today in connection with the statement issued by the Soviet government on 28 May.

Those speaking at the meeting stated that the Soviet government issued its statement in connection with the continuing increases in the nuclear arsenals of the United States and its NATO allies; and the reckless and aggressive policies of the Washington administration in planning to deploy a new generation of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe; and as a demonstration of its sincere concern for preserving peace on earth. The Soviet government's statement is a timely warning to the aggressive circles of imperialism that are pushing the world to the brink of nuclear war; and it is a passionate appeal for reaching mutually acceptable solutions, directed at limiting and reducing nuclear arms and for preserving peace on earth.

The meeting's participants adopted a resolution that contains complete support for all the positions in the Soviet government's statement. They expressed anger and indignation at the reckless actions of the Reagan administration and demanded that restraints be put on the aggressors who are pushing the world toward nuclear war.

INTERVIEW WITH MPR FOREIGN TRADE FIGURE

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Jun 83 p 3

[Interview with C. Dul, deputy chairman of MPR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, by NOVOSTI MONGOLII correspondent; time and place not specified: "The Moving Force of Social and Economic Development"]

[Text] The 21st anniversary of the entry of the Mongolian People's Republic into the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance has been observed. The years that have passed since that time have been years of intensive social, political, economic, and cultural development in the country.

In connection with this important event, C. Dul, deputy chairman of the MPR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, answered some questions from our correspondent.

[Question] Tell us, please, about the cooperation between the Mongolian People's Republic and CEMA member countries.

[Answer] In the world today there are over 4000 international economic organizations. Among them a special place belongs to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, founded on principles of equality, mutual benefit, and mutual aid.

From the time it became a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in 1962, our country has been participating actively in the activities of all the subdivisions of this international organization. As comrade Y. Tsedenbal has pointed out, cooperation within the framework of CEMA is a powerful factor in our country's development and prosperity.

The Comprehensive Program for further deepening and improvement of cooperation and development of socialist economic integration among CEMA member countries, approved at the Council's 25th Session, indicates that "...CEMA member countries, by arrangement between the countries involved and the MPR, will coordinate on a multilateral or bilateral basis and develop special measures directed at accelerating development and increasing the effectiveness of the MPR economy..."

Over the past 20 years CEMA member countries have made an invaluable contribution to the successful resolution of tasks involved in the creation of

a material and technical base for socialism in our country and in achieving the social and economic goals of industrialization.

The Soviet Union has played the leading role in this cooperation. I would like to point out especially that the comprehensive economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the MPR and USSR has been of decisive importance in our country's development.

Enterprises and projects built with the assistance of the Soviet Union produce 90-95 percent of the output in the power and mining industries; 80 percent of the coal extraction output; 90 percent in the flour milling industry; and 100 percent in the wool processing and fodder industries.

In the previous 6th Five-Year Plan over 240 projects were built in our country with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union; in the current five-year plan the volume of aid has increased by a factor of 2, and more than 340 new projects will be built. In addition to this, approximately 50 complex measures for increasing efficiency and economic indicators will be implemented at a number of our enterprises.

Over the last 20 years some of the largest economic complexes of national economic importance have been built in other CEMA member countries with the aid of the Soviet Union. For example, the MPR's power system, the foundation of which is provided by the large thermal and electric power stations built with the help of the Soviet Union, is united with the Eastern Siberian power system in the USSR through the Gusinoozersk Hydroelectric Power Station.

Today with the help of the USSR, a new thermal and electric power station is being built in Ulaanbaatar; it will be the most powerful one in the country. In Baga nuur, the largest coal mine in the country, with a capacity of 6 million tons of coal per year, is being built with Soviet assistance. I would also like to mention "Erdenet", the largest mining combine in the world for the production of copper and molybdenum concentrates, which was built as the result of Mongolian-Soviet economic coooperation.

In cooperation with the CSSR and Bulgaria, joint enterprises for geological exploration and extraction of various types of mineral raw materials have been created in the MPR and have started operating.

The International Geological Expedition of CEMA member countries, that was formed in our country and has been operating for more than eight years, is making a large contribution to geological research on our country's territory, and is discovering new deposits of mineral raw materials. Among the more than 200 deposits that have been discovered by this expedition, we should mention the "Salhit" semi-metallic ore deposit; the "Tsagaan-Subraga" copper and molybdenum deposit in Omnogobi; and the "Taban-Tolgoy" coking coal deposit. These large deposits will become objects of multilateral development in the near future.

[Question] Tell us, please, how effective is this cooperation with CEMA member countries for our economy?

[Answer] First and foremost, cooperation helps accelerate the industrialization process. Over a relatively short period of time 10 new sectors of industry in our country have been created and are developing; whole new economic regions and large industrial centers have been created.

The contemporary new cities of Darhan, Erdenet, and Baga nuur are graphic examples of this. Our industry, which began to develop quite recently compared to other CEMA member countries, now puts out 44 percent of the gross industrial and agricultural production, and accounts for 30 percent of the national income.

According to a number of economic and cultural indicators our country is ahead of a whole group of countries, and not just countries in Asia. For example, indicators for the production of meat, wool, grain, electrical power, solid fuel, extraction of nonferrous metals, per capita cement production, as well as the number of students, physicians, specialists and other professionals per 10,000 people all approach the indicators of the most developed countries. This is evidence of the fact that socialism has become a reality in our country. This reflects the immense constructive role of our cooperation.

[Question] Could you say a few words about the prospects for further cooperation within the framework of CEMA?

[Answer] The deepening cooperation between the MPR and CEMA has been raised to a qualitatively new level--the level of socialist integration. In other words, the problems of developing key sectors of the MPR national economy are being resolved jointly on a broad, complex basis. This makes it possible to increase the effectiveness of our cooperation and promotes more rapid resolution of the problem of equalizing the level of development and assimilation with other CEMA member countries.

Today our country, on the basis of a model for the development of the national economy up to the year 2000, has started to work out and coordinate plans with CEMA member countries. In accordance with this model and long-range plans for such key sectors as fuel and power, mining, construction, transportation, agriculture, light and food industry, long-range directed programs for development are being worked out.

For example, in the very near future broad measures will be taken to develop phosphorite deposits in the area of Hobsgol Nuur; to develop deposits of nonferrous metals and semimetals in Salhit and Tsagaan-Subraga; to build a large thermal and electric power station in Baga nuur, and so on. Cooperation in agriculture is expanding. Along with complete mechanization of agricultural production, there are plans to form inter-farm enterprises and associations, agro-industrial complexes, and to begin development of the northern Gobi region and virgin lands in the Halhin region. As a result of these measures, agricultural production in our country should increase significantly and should turn into a highly profitable, mechanized sector of the socialist national economy.

Cooperation with CEMA member countries will help create the conditions needed to complete construction of a material and technical base for socialism by the year 2000.

In conclusion, I would like to point out once again that cooperation within the framework of CEMA is the moving force behind the social and economic development of our country.

ADUUNCHULUUN COAL MINE DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 10 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by D. Dambin: "Pride in One's Collective"]

[Text] The Aduunchulunn coal mine, supplying fuel to the town of Choybalsan, is truly a symbol of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation. It is located seven kilometers from the town. Therefore Aduunchuluun coal is the cheapest in the country because of low transportation costs. The coal mine was put into operation in November 1969 with the help of the Soviet Union. This highly mechanized enterprise, provided with the most contemporary equipment, has a planned capacity of 200,000 tons of coal per year. Today, without interrupting the extraction operations, the enterprise is undergoing reconstruction. After reconstruction is completed, the mine will produce 600,000 tons of coal per year.

L. Nordob, the enterprise's director, said "This year we are working according to a counterplan; we have a goal of extracting 380,000 tons of coal this year, and we will strip 860,000 cubic meters of soil. The first quarter plan for coal extraction was fulfilled by 125.8 percent (we produced 26,100 tons of coal over the plan, which had a value of 1,069,000 tugriks). On the whole, since our collective first began working, it has systematically fulfilled and exceeded plan quotas; it was an outstanding collective in the 5th and 6th Five-Year Plans, and a leader among the enterprises in our ministry's system. During the days of the 60th anniversary of the MPR fuel and power industry, our enterprise was presented with an MPR government Certificate of Honor. This year our collective was the initiator of socialist competition at all the industrial and economic enterprises in the aymag."

In the words of the enterprise's director, one senses the pride he has in the collective, and the unlimited faith he has in its creative abilities. One must point out that there are a little over 150 people employed at this large enterprise. A great deal of the work is accomplished by means of highly mechanized production. The "EKG-4.65 A", the 27-ton "BelAzy-540 A", and the 12-ton "KRAZY" electric excavators are used here for coal extraction and soil strip mining work. The workers' skills are being improved constantly; 82 percent of them are young people between the ages of 20 and 35. They learn constantly from experienced Soviet specialists and workers, which is of invaluable importance. There are 19 Soviet engineers, technical personnel, and

workers working here. Many of them are members of the international brigade engaged in strip mining, and of the "Nayramdal-Druzhba" [friendship] crews.

They are engineers, mechanics, bulldozer operators, drivers, and repair workers. They have come here from various parts of the Soviet Union--from Khakass Autonomous Oblast and Bashkir ASSR, from the Ukraine, the Urals, and Tula Oblast.

V. G. Yermolov, leader of the group of Soviet specialists, says, "We share complete mutual understanding with our Mongolian comrades. We are old friends with the chief engineer, B. Dabadorj, going back to Sharyn gol. The main concern of the Soviet specialists working here is the improvement of the Mongolian workers' skills, and rapid development of the enterprise's planned capacities. We are satisfied with our colleagues and their skills, which are quite strong. The engineering and technical personnel consists of educated specialists. They are up to resolving the most important tasks!"

PIONEER MEETING HELD

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1854 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Jun (MONTSAME) -- The fifth "Smena" [shift] pioneer rally has opened here. Taking part in the opening ceremony were S. Jalan-aajab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar city party committee; G. Ad'yaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; L. Tudeb, first secretary of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee; A. I. Tsedenbal-Filatova, chairman of the MPR Children's Fund Central Committee; C. Sereeter, MPR minister of people's education; J. Gurragchaa, Hero of the MPR and the USSR, MPR pilot and cosmonaut, and chairman of the Central Council of the Society for Promotion of the Country's Defense; MPR Heroes of Labor; People's and Honored Teachers; representatives of the Leninist Communist Youth League; and other Soviet guests.

With great enthusiasm, the rally's participants elected an honorary presidium, consisting of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, headed by Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural.

In opening the rally, C. Tserendulam, secretary of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian Pioneer Organization imeni D. Sukhe Bator, remarked that over the past years new pages have been added to the chronicle of the Mongolian Pioneer Organization, and its international ties have expanded. It was elected a member of the Presidium and secretary of SIMEA [expansion unknown]. The Mongolian Pioneer Organization does everything possible to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the All-Union Pioneer Organization imeni V. I. Lenin and with pioneer organizations in other fraternal socialist countries.

L. Tudeb, first secretary of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee, read a message of welcome from the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee.

A. I. Tsedenbal-Filatova, chairman of the MPR Children' Fund Central Committee, Honored Cultural Worker of the MPR, and winner of the State Prize and the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Prize; J. Gurragchaa, Hero of the MPR and USSR, MPR pilot and cosmonaut, and chairman of the Central Council of the

Society for Promotion of the Country's Defense; and others gave welcoming speeches at the opening of the Mongolian Pioneers' rally.

C. Sereeter, MPR minister of people's education, read a message of welcome from the Ministry of People's Education to the participants of the Fifth Republic Rally of Mongolian Pioneers. The message stated that the most important task before Mongolian pioneers and schoolchildren is to take a diligent approach to one's studies, and to pursue the enrichment of one's knowledge tirelessly.

Then pioneers and schoolchildren gave a festive concert.

TEXT OF Y. TSEDENBAL'S MESSAGE TO ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1829 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Jun (MONTSAME) -- On behalf of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, and from myself personally, I send all the participants in the 19th Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Governments of the member countries of the Organization of African Unity, sincere greetings and wishes for success in the session's work.

Your forum is taking place at a time when the peoples of Africa, together with all progressive and democratic forces are celebrating the 20th anniversary of the Organization of African Unity. The OAU plays a major role in uniting the countries of the continent in their struggle for the final eradication of colonialism, for strengthening the freedom and independence of African peoples, and against the encroachments of the forces of imperialism, neo-colonialism, and racism. The convocation of the 19th Session of the Assembly of this highly authoritative organization is a major victory of independent African countries and a strong blow against the attempts of imperialist and reactionary forces to create dissension in its ranks.

In trying to recover the positions they have lost in Africa, imperialist circles are taking dangerous, adventuristic steps; their criminal compact with the racists of South Africa is a serious threat to the peace and security of countries on the continent. Together with the Israeli Zionists they are increasing the military potential of South Africa and several other anti-people's regimes in Africa. The United States and its allies are challenging Africa and the entire world community by resorting to various maneuvers in order to hinder implementation of the decisions made by the UN Security Council for Namibia's independence.

The Mongolian people and the MPR government express their ardent solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Africa and the young independent states on the continent for strengthening political independence, developing a national economy, and eradicating the burdensome legacy of colonialism; they also consistently support their efforts directed at rapid and complete elimination of all remnants of colonialism and racism in the southern part of the continent.

People in the Mongolian People's Republic have high regard for the role of African countries and the OAU in the struggle for lasting peace on our planet

and for democratization of international relations. The situation today requires even greater efforts on the part of all peaceful states--large and small--in order to disrupt the schemes of the aggressive forces of imperialism that are trying to push the world to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe.

In light of these conditions, the MPR government and the Mongolian community assign great importance to the work of the 19th Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Governments of OAU member countries.

I wish the peoples of Africa further successes in their struggle against imperialism, racism, and apartheid; and for peace and social progress.

Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic
Ulaanbaatar, 10 June 1983

FUTURE OF MPR POWER INDUSTRY OUTLINED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 14 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] According to specialists, the Baga nuur coal mine is one of the most promising regions for the development of the MPR power industry. The large fuel reserves and the powerful coal-extracting enterprise, which is now being built there with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union, will be able to supply a whole cascade of State regional electric power stations. Experts from the Leningrad "Energoset'proyekt" [Power Systems and Electric Power Networks Planning and Surveying] Scientific Research Institute have already prepared the technical and economic basis for one of these stations--a giant with a 1,200,000 kilowatt capacity.

Vladimir Sen'kin, one of the authors of this work, returned recently from the MPR and said, "Our institute's engineers and designers have been cooperating fruitfully with Mongolian colleagues for more than 20 years. At the request of our Mongolian friends, our institute developed the first plans for high-voltage electric power lines with 100 and 200 kilowatt voltages, which have been extended hundreds of kilometers in various corners of this fraternal country. Many Mongolian engineers and designers have done practical training here with us.

The plan for power industry development at the Baga nuur coal mine is one of the integral parts of the long-range plan to develop power in the MPR up to the year 2000. The Leningrad people joined in close cooperation with their Mongolian colleagues to develop this plan. Its primary goals include the formation of a unified power system in the country, the creation of a whole network of power lines, and development of a set of measures directed at improving the reliability of the supply of electric power to consumers. This primarily involves introduction of new, fast-acting automatic units on the lines, which will help dispatchers maneuver the flow of electric power more effectively.

Special attention in the long-range plan is devoted to improving the network of local power lines, as well as to the development in Mongolia of ecologically clean power sources. Work is being done to study the possibilities of utilizing power from small rivers; to build wind generators in open steppe regions; and to use solar power for supplying electricity to and heating remote settlements.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 14 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by T. Namjim, deputy chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission, corresponding member of the MPR Academy of Science, and doctor of economic sciences: "The First Directed Comprehensive Program"]

[Text] Consistent, systematic intensive economic and social development in our country requires a practical and well-founded comprehensive approach to and optimal resolution of problems in the development of the national economy. Proceeding from this standpoint, the 17th and 18th MPRP Congresses set some major goals in the area of improving planning and management of the national economy, which are being put into practice successfully.

The improvement of long-range planning, which is a basic link in improving the planning system and in well-organized management of the social and economic development process, plays an important role in the over-all resolution of problems of balanced and proportionate development of the national economy, taking long-range trends into account. Therefore, in accordance with the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, the first General Plan to Develop and Distribute the Productive Forces of the MPR up to the Year 1990 was worked out; it formed the basis for the 7th and 8th Five-Year Plans to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR. Work in this direction is continuing, and in 1984 work should be completed on the General Plan to Develop and Distribute the Productive Forces of the MPR up to the year 2000.

In addition to this, issues involving the development of agriculture and improved supply of food to the population play a central role in the development of long-range comprehensive programs on key problems in the national economy--an integral new part of the long-range plans for social and economic development. Experience shows that rational resolution of a large-scale question, such as the steady development of agriculture--a vitally important sector of our economy; intensification of its production and increased efficiency; uninterrupted supply of agricultural raw materials to the national economy and food to the population; and improved cultural, domestic, and working conditions for rural workers, is possible only on the basis of a long-range, comprehensive, directed program. The 18th MPRP Congress pointed out the need for the development of such a program in the next 2-3 years, and for putting it into practice, starting with the next five-year plan.

The State Planning Commission, with over 20 ministries, departments, and scientific organizations participating, including the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Light and Food Industry, is directing the development of this program, which is a most important, integral part of the strategy of our party's economic policies.

Subcommittees and working groups have been formed in aymags and towns. The comprehensive program, worked out on the basis of proposals and plans from these subcommittees and working groups, consists of 3 basic sections and 21 sub-programs. These are: the development of agriculture; improved supply of food to the population; and social development of rural areas. There is also a summary section for the improvement of the management system of the country's food complex.

The sectorial cross-section of the program includes agriculture, as the basic source of the food supply; the food industry, which processes agricultural raw materials; and the entire network of the sectors' infrastructures, which provide storage and sales of the products. The methodological bases of the program are a plan for coordinating the operations outlined, proceeding from the structures named above; a methodological program and system of indicators for evaluating and determining long-range trends and principles of development in agriculture and in supplying food to the population, based on data from the last 15 years; and methods for calculating these indicators. In addition to this, work is being completed essentially on the creation of a normative base in the system of long-range planning, including dozens of norms and standards relating to the sectors included in the comprehensive program. Specifically, optimal norms have been worked out for per capita consumption of food products in the cities of Ulaanbaatar, Erdenet, and Darhan; and in four natural zones. These norms were worked out for 12 basic nutrients, taking into account the age, sex, and employment composition of the population, with a detailed breakdown of 48 different food items. Estimates of the demand for various food products will be made on the basis of these norms.

Preliminary detailed research on the status of agriculture, the supply of food, and the social level of rural areas over the last 15 years served as the basis for working out prospects for further development. On this basis, a long-range prediction of population growth was made; norms for consumption of nutrients were established, which made it possible to calculate total demand for food products up to 1990 and 2000 in all aymags and towns.

In order to resolve problems in the development of agriculture and supplying the population with food, it was necessary first of all to make accurate appraisals of available agricultural lands, natural conditions, and reserves. Proceeding from this point, the area of arable land was calculated for 5 zones, 25 classes, and 160 subclasses; fodder reserves were calculated by aymag, with differentiation for seasons; and a total estimate was made of land resources for planting agricultural crops and for carrying out irrigation farming.

The current level of production capacities available in agriculture and the food industry was determined; and the volume of food production up to the year 2000 is being calculated, taking into account production capacity growth factors and suggestions from aymag and city subcommittees; and measures are

being worked out to strengthen the material and technical base of these sectors. Many measures will also be developed for the organization and management of the agriculture-industry-population food supply system. In particular, it is necessary to consider problems involved in improving intersectorial production ties and economic mechanisms in agriculture; improving the supply of manpower, skilled personnel, and management personnel; and in increasing their responsibility and improving management styles and methods; in improving the technology and labor organization of agricultural production; in improving the rural workers' working, living, and cultural conditions; in improving the system of procurement, transportation, storage, and sales of agricultural products; they should be developed at the level of Party and government decrees and decisions. Ministries and departments should participate actively and creatively in working out these decisions and in turning the scientifically sound, practical measures into an integral system, into a mechanism for putting the comprehensive, directed program into practice. This involves primarily problems such as increasing the cattle population, improving the breed composition, raising local breeds, creating intensive-type farms and complexes; providing proper specialization, distribution, and combination of animal husbandry according to types of livestock and natural zones; increasing production output by improving organization of labor and production; processing products with no losses, and so on. Furthermore, it is very important to provide the proper foundation for measures to strengthen the feed base, and for procurement and production of feed, since feed is a key problem in the development of animal husbandry. Detailed development of all measures that provide the proper combination of ways to develop farming--the development of new lands in specific regions, with specific goals, and intensification through increasing yields--plays an important role here.

It is necessary to develop measures for mechanization and electrification of agricultural production; for improving the infrastructure; for improving intersectorial ties among rural transportation, construction, and warehousing services; for providing the optimal proportions between the output of agricultural products and the capacities of the processing industry; for improving the product procurement system; for reducing natural shrinkage and loss of products at all stages, beginning with procurement and ending with product processing and sale.

In developing measures to expand the capacities of the food industry, involved in processing agricultural products; to increase the products list and assortment of products; and to improve equipment and production processes, it is also necessary to take into account the possibilities of improving the supply of food to the population through the use of private plots and subsidiary farms.

Among the issues involving the social development of rural areas, thorough work is being done on problems of improving the social, cultural, and domestic conditions of rural workers. These are complex problems in need of resolution, such as converting livestock breeders to a settled, or semi-settled way of life; providing electric power, and so on.

Questions involving the strengthening of agricultural enterprises; increasing their profit and receipts; improving economic incentives, improving the price

formation system and the management mechanisms, have all been reflected in the program. Opportunities for creating agro-industrial complexes and specialized production associations will be given a sound basis; measures will be developed for training the required manpower and skilled personnel. The aim here is to prepare a scientific and practical basis for the formation of a national economic agro-industrial complex, which will encompass all stages of production, procurement, and processing in the food industry; transportation with no losses or shrinkage; storage; delivery to the consumers; sales; and provision of wrapping and packing materials.

The national economic industrial complex will consist of a set of sectors, tied together in an industrial and economic chain, with the final aim of providing the country's consumers with food products and other types of consumer goods; it will become a major link in the structure of the national economy.

The basic conditions for successful operation of this multi-sectorial complex are, in the first place, a balance between the resources and the capacities at all stages of production; and in the second place, orientation toward a final, primary goal on the part of all sectors at all stages of reproduction.

The development and implementation of the food program requires unified management, since the process of resolving the problems of developing the food complex is multi-faceted and complicated. The basis of this management is the transition from traditional, territorial-sectorial management to a system of unified, territorial-multisectorial management by the agro-industrial complex and programmed, directed planning.

Thus, the development and implementation of the comprehensive, directed program is a complicated and broad problem, requiring a maximally creative approach. Therefore, in developing the program, one must take into account as much as possible the joint efforts and creative activities of the participants--both organizations and people; the experience of the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation; the scientific, production, and practical achievements and scientific research results; the proposals and opinions of experienced party and economic workers, production leaders, and scholars. Furthermore, the people themselves should be concerned about making their own contribution to this national task.

9967
CSO: 1819/122

MONGOLIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK RELATIONS

Delegation Arrives From CSSR

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1401 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Jun (MONTSAME) -- A delegation, headed by Dr. Matej Lucan, deputy chairman of the CSSR government, arrived here today to participate in the Czechoslovak Culture Days in the MPR. Also in the delegation are Josef Svager, deputy minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic; and Josef Mravik, deputy minister of culture of the Slovak Socialist Republic. A delegation of creative unions of the CSSR also arrived here.

The Czechoslovak guests were met at the Buyant-uhaa airport by D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and MPR minister of culture; C. Tumendelger, department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; B. Dashtseren, deputy department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; B. Dolgormaa, first deputy minister of finance of the MPR and deputy chairman of the Mongolian-Czechoslovak Friendship Association; T. Gombosuren, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs; other officials; leaders of MPR creative unions; leading figures in art and culture; as well as the CSSR ambassador to the MPR, V. Ruzic.

Press Conference Held

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1435 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Jun (MONTSAME) -- A press conference was held at the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; it was dedicated to the CSSR Culture Days which are beginning in the MPR tomorrow. Speaking at the press conference, J. Bataartsogt, MPR deputy minister of culture, emphasized the great importance of these activities in the further strengthening of cultural ties between the MPR and CSSR, and in strengthening the fraternal friendship between the Mongolian and Czechoslovak peoples. In his speech, Josef Svager, CSSR deputy minister of culture, discussed in detail the development of cultural cooperation between the CSSR and MPR; he told of the achievements of socialist culture in the CSSR, and about the collectives and performers who are taking part in the Culture Days.

Attending the press conference were T. Basansuren, sector chief of the MPRP Central Committee; B. Dolgormaa, deputy chairman of the Mongolian-Czechoslovak

Friendship Association and first deputy minister of finance of the MPR; D. Bilegt, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations; as well as CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, V. Ruzic.

Delegation Meets With Minister of Culture

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1922 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Jun (MONTSAME) -- Today at the MPR House of Government D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and MPR minister of culture, received the official CSSR delegation headed by Dr. Matej Lucan, deputy chairman of the CSSR government, and had a friendly discussion with the delegates.

The delegation is here to participate in the activities of the CSSR Culture Days in the MPR.

Present at the meeting were C. Tumendelger, department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; T. Basansuren, sector chief of the MPRP Central Committee; B. Dolgormaa, first deputy minister of finance of the MPR and deputy chairman of the Mongolian-Czechoslovak Friendship Association; Y. Dorjsuren, first deputy minister of culture of the MPR; J. Bataartsogt and B. Borhondoy, deputy ministers of culture of the MPR; other officials; as well as V. Ruzich, CSSR ambassador to the MPR.

That same day the official CSSR delegation attended the Mongolian national ballet "The Craftsman Has", at the MPR State Academic Opera and Ballet Theater.

Press Conference at Embassy

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1825 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Jun (MONTSAME) -- The 18th of June will mark the 10th anniversary of the agreement on friendship and cooperation between the MPR and CSSR. The press conference held today at the CSSR Embassy in the MPR was timed to coincide with this date. Valentin Ruzic, CSSR ambassador to the MPR, spoke before the journalists and remarked with great satisfaction on the friendship and cooperation between the two countries that grows stronger and develops with each year.

The ambassador emphasized that the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the CSSR and MPR will continue in the future to grow stronger and develop for the good of both of our peoples, in the interests of strengthening socialist cooperation, and peace and security of the peoples.

V. Ruzic touched on the significance of the upcoming world assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War" to be held in Prague. He pointed out that the Prague assembly certainly will be an important step on the road to averting the threat of nuclear catastrophe, and will unite the world community even more in its struggle for peace and tranquility on earth.

The ambassador responded to journalists' questions.

CSSR Cultural Events

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1832 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Jun (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian public is following with great interest the events of the CSSR Culture Days in the MPR.

The operas "The Bartered Bride", by B. Smetana, and "Yevgeniy Onegin", by P. I. Chaykovskiy, were performed with great success at the State Academic Opera and Ballet Theater; soloists from the Prague National Theater participated in the performances. Mongolian audiences had high praise not only for the vocal performances by the Czechoslovak artists, but also for their excellent dramatic performances. Concerts are being given by Czechoslovak ballet artists and by the "Akademie" wind quintet at the State Academic Drama Theater. Joint performances by Mongolian and Czechoslovak ballet artists have elicited a great deal of interest.

Residents of Darhan are becoming acquainted with the original work of artists from the "Na Zabradli" pantomime theater. Touring in Erdenet are the "Plavci" vocal and instrumental ensemble and masters of the circus from the fraternal country. The Slovak folk song and dance ensemble "Sluk" is touring in the country's western aymags. Today after performances in Bayan-Olgii aymag, the ensemble flew to give a concert in the town of Hobd.

History of MPR-CSSR Friendship Described

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by V. Ruzic, CSSR ambassador to the MPR: "An Important Date in the History of Czechoslovak-Mongolian Relations"]

[Text] On 18 June 1983 the fraternal peoples of Czechoslovakia and Mongolia are celebrating one of the most important dates in the recent history of their mutual relations--the 10th anniversary of the signing of the second Agreement on Friendship and Cooperation between the CSSR and MPR.

This important document, which was signed during an official visit to the MPR in June 1973 by a party and government delegation of the CSSR headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CZCP] Central Committee and CSSR president, replaced the first Agreement on Friendship and Mutual Cooperation between our states signed on 8 April 1957; and it opened a qualitatively new stage in the development of Czechoslovak-Mongolian relations.

The new Agreement expressed more broadly and concretely the socialist and international character of Czechoslovak-Mongolian relations and consolidated the results achieved in the sphere of friendship and comradely cooperation between the CSSR and MPR after diplomatic relations were established in April 1950.

This historic document demonstrates graphically the unshakable loyalty of our peoples to the immortal principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and the unity of will to strengthen bonds of friendship and alliance with the fraternal Soviet Union and other socialist countries; to fight for peace and progress; and to defend socialist gains against the forces of imperialism, hegemonism, reaction, and war.

Our fraternal peoples, guided by their militant vanguards--the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party--are fulfilling enthusiastically the commitments set down in the second Agreement on Friendship and Cooperation between the CSSR and MPR.

In the 10 years since the document was signed, friendship and comradely cooperation between our countries has been raised to a qualitatively higher level in all areas of political, social, economic, and cultural life.

The second Agreement provided the impulse for an important new event in Czechoslovak-Mongolian relations. This was the official friendly visit to the CSSR made by an MPR party and government delegation, headed by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, in 1978. During the visit, the heads of the governments of the CSSR and MPR, comrades L. Strougal and J. Batmonh, signed another important document: "Basic Principles for Expanding and Deepening Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation between the CSSR and MPR", which created broad opportunities and favorable conditions for dynamic growth and qualitative improvement in mutually beneficial economic cooperation between our countries, and defined the main directions for its long-range development.

The principles of Czechoslovak-Mongolian relations, which were stated in these two basic documents, now have been put into concrete terms in over 40 joint state and government agreements, and in documents of industrial significance. This broad contractual and legal foundation for our relations is being enriched constantly by new documents and opens up new prospects for deepening the friendship and cooperation between our fraternal peoples.

Regular official and working meetings between the leaders of our Marxist-Leninist parties and socialist states, comrades G. Husak and Y. Tsedenbal, are of exceptional importance in the development of Czechoslovak-Mongolian relations. They evaluate the past stage of the bilateral relations and outline new paths for their development.

Regular contact and cooperation between the Central Committees of our parties; reciprocal participation of party delegations in the work of the CZCP and MPRP Congresses; intensive working meetings between Politburo members and secretaries of the CZCP and MPRP Central Committees; exchanges of party delegations and lecturers; and contacts between associates of the party press and scientific institutes, all play an important role in relations between our countries.

In the spirit of the Agreement, there is systematic and dynamic development of contacts and cooperation between the highest legislative organs--the CSSR

Federal Assembly and the MPR People's Great Hural, and between our countries' governments, related ministries and other central organs and institutions.

Over the last 10 years, there has been intensive expansion and deepening of cooperation between Czechoslovak and Mongolian social organizations. Fruitful contacts have been realized between the CSSR National Front Central Committee and the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations, within the framework of these organizations and between friendship societies. There is dynamic development of cooperation among trade union, youth, and women's organizations of our two countries. Permanent ties are maintained between sports organizations, anti-fascist fighters' and war veterans' unions, consumers' and production cooperatives, and other organizations.

On the basis of the 1973 Agreement on Friendship and Cooperation between the CSSR and MPR, there is steady development and expansion of economic ties. With the aim of more practical and systematic resolution of issues involving the development of relations in the area of economics, science, and technology, the Intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Mongolian Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation was created in 1973; it held its 10th jubilee meeting last year in Prague. In accordance with the provisions of the second Agreement, economic cooperation between the CSSR and MPR is carried out on the basis of Protocols for coordination of five-year plans for the development of the national economy; long-term agreements on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, as well as on barter and payments, which are worked out in detail in the yearly plans.

Our cooperation in the area of light industry--processing of leather raw materials and production of shoes and leather goods--can be considered traditional. Over the last 10 years, through the joint efforts of Mongolian workers and Czechoslovak specialists a major step forward has been made in the activity of one of the largest enterprises in the MPR--the Leather Enterprises Association in Ulaanbaatar. The start up of the production wing of the new shoe factory in 1982 was of great importance to the association.

The last decade of economic cooperation between our countries is characterized by a qualitative and quantitative rise in the area of geological exploration work, and in the extraction and processing of mineral raw materials. On the basis of an intergovernmental agreement signed on 1 September 1979, the Joint Mongolian-Czechoslovak Metal Enterprise was created in January 1980, and over the course of three years it has fulfilled successfully the goals for joint geological exploration work, and extraction and processing of mineral raw materials. The CSSR also is an active participant in the International Geological Expedition of CEMA member countries in the MPR.

Our countries also are developing joint bartering tirelessly and dynamically. In the 6th Mongolian Five-Year Plan, they surpassed the barter plan by 25 percent; and in the current five-year plan there are plans to increase the exchange of goods by 32 percent over the preceding five-year plan. Thus, the CSSR is the MPR's largest trading partner after the USSR.

Our country actively aids the MPR in the area of training the national labor force, and in accelerating scientific and technical progress. Many Mongolians study or improve their skills at Czechoslovak production enterprises in the leather, shoe, and textile industries, as well as in technical schools; Czechoslovak specialists participate directly in socialist construction in the MPR and share their experience with their Mongolian colleagues. Many sectors of the Mongolian economy are provided with contemporary Czechoslovak machinery and equipment.

Every year the valuable cultural exchanges between the CSSR and MPR increase; cooperation in health care, education, science, art, sports, and other areas of the social and cultural life of our countries grows deeper every year. The Mongolian Culture Days in the CSSR held in 1981 and the Czechoslovak Culture Days in the MPR held in June of this year are a qualitatively new phenomenon in the history of cultural ties between our countries; they have helped bring our peoples closer together and have helped in reciprocal familiarization with the cultural achievements of our socialist countries.

The CSSR cooperates extensively with the fraternal MPR on an international level as well--within the framework of CEMA and other international organizations. Socialist Czechoslovakia and People's Mongolia, in realizing plans of socialist construction, participate actively in strengthening the unity and solidarity of socialist cooperation, the international communist and workers' movement, and the forces of peace. In united formation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and all supporters of peace, our countries are participating in the struggle against imperialism, reaction, and war.

In evaluating the 10-year period that has passed since the signing of the fundamental joint Czechoslovak-Mongolian document--the Agreement on Friendship and Cooperation--one can note with full confidence that our fraternal peoples have fulfilled its provisions successfully. The second Agreement on Friendship and Cooperation between the CSSR and MPR represents an inexhaustible foundation for further development of friendship and cooperation between our peoples; it makes a major contribution to the prosperity of our socialist countries; and it helps to strengthen socialism, peace, and progress throughout the world.

9967
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BRIEFS

NEW REPAIR ENTERPRISE--Construction of a large repair workshop in Hobd aymag has been completed successfully. This enterprise specializes in the repair of tractors from a large number of agricultural associations. Powerful tractors, equally with the fulfillment of agro-technical goals, play an important role as means of transportation in the steep passes of the high mountain region. With their help, consumer goods are delivered to local livestock breeders year-round through the snowy mountains along narrow, rocky canyons; and the diverse needs of national economic organizations can be met. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Jun 83 p 1] 9967

MONGOLIANS IN TURKMENISTAN--Mongolian workers, having completed a theoretical course of instruction here, have gone to do practical training in the shops of the Bezmein Cement Works in the Turkmen SSR. The enterprise's best master tutors, outstanding workers, and innovators are participating in the practical training. The young men and women from the MPR, graduates of 10-year schools, arrived in Turkmenistan at the end of 1982 in order to master cement-working. The instruction should last one year. When they return home, the Mongolian specialists will work at a new cement works that is being completed in the town of Hotol. The leader of the Mongolian group, J. Narmandah, said "Today in the MPR there is only one cement works, with a production output of 200,000 tons per year. The Hotol works, where we will be working, is expected to have an annual cement output of over 1 million tons." All the necessary conditions for living and studying have been set up for the young Mongolian men and women. They live with Soviet workers in comfortable dormitories, and in their spare time they take excursions, play sports, and engage in amateur artistic activities. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Jun 83 p 4] 9967

SOVIET SCHOOL HONORED--O. Erdene, consul general of the Mongolian People's Republic in Leningrad, presented the Order of the Polar Star to the Leningrad Fire Protection Technical School of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. This educational institution was honored with this award by a Decree of the MPR People's Great Hural for its great contribution to strengthening the friendship between the MPR and USSR, and for training a national labor force for fire protection. The consul general described the cooperation in this area as "a demonstration of true internationalism, and indissoluble unity and fraternal relations, which are developing for the good of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, and for the strengthening of peace." In accepting the award, Colonel Victor Bezrukov, the school's director, emphasized that this year marks the thirtieth year of uninterrupted instruction in fire protection for

representatives of the Mongolian People's Republic. The school's director said, "The collective expresses sincere gratitude to the government of the MPR for this high praise of its work, and it assures its Mongolian friends that it will continue in the future to share its experience willingly. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Jun 83 p 4] 9967

GEOLOGICAL WORK BEGINS--The first column of motor vehicles with drilling equipment has left Ulaanbaatar for the International Geological Expedition base. The eighth field season for geological prospectors has begun. The International Geological Expedition in the MPR conducts geological surveys, research and exploration, geographical, and assessment work in the Northern Herulun and Southern Gobi regions. Taking part in the expedition's work are specialists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia, as well as representatives from the Republic of Cuba. Soon the 17th meeting of the Council of Authorized Expeditions will be held, at which the entire program of geological exploration operations to be done by the International Geological Expedition this year will be confirmed. Cooperation in the area of geology helps expand socialist economic integration and accelerate the rate of economic development in the MPR, and provides evidence of the MPR's contribution to the international socialist division of labor. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Jun 83 p 4] 9967

AGRICULTURAL CAMPAIGNS--Rural workers in the MPR, as of the beginning of June, are raising 7874.6 million young animals. They still have to deliver offspring from hundreds of thousands of female animals. In many of the aymags the preservation of the young animals is over 90 percent. The spring planting is in its final stage. Planting has been completed for 91 percent of the land used for grain crops; potato and vegetable planting is being done. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1816 GMT 4 Jun 83] 9967

ELECTRIC RAILWAY--Mongolian power workers have completed construction of a new section of the electric railway between Mandal and Tuhn in Selenge aymag. Under difficult conditions they extended the 40-kilometer line over very marshy land and reported its completion a month ahead of schedule. As a result, they have fulfilled their semi-annual plan. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 10 Jun 83 p 1] 9967

EXAMINATIONS BEGIN--The examination session has begun in Mongolian higher education institutions. More than 20,000 students were studying in the country's higher education system this academic year. Today in Mongolia there are 9 higher education institutions, which train skilled personnel for all sectors of the republic's national economy. In the last five-year plan alone, over 11,000 specialists received diplomas. The Soviet Union provides a great deal of assistance in the development of higher education in the MPR. Graduates of Soviet higher education institutions are teaching in many Mongolian institutes, and hundreds of Mongolian young men and women study in higher education institutions in the USSR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 10 Jun 83 p 2] 9967

'ERDENET' PRODUCTION--Associates of the Leningrad "Mekhanobr" [Mechanical Mineral Processing] Scientific Research Institute tie prospects for the development of "Erdenet", the largest copper and molybdenum combine in Mongolia,

to the utilization of aggregate ores, of which considerable deposits have been discovered close to the rich deposits that are already being exploited. Following the results of this research, the Leningrad scientists have planned a new, fifth stage for the combine. According to the specialists' estimates, the newly discovered reserves will last for many decades. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 10 Jun 83 p 3] 9967

HAY HARVESTS--Workers at the Altanbulag state farm in northern Mongolia are planning to have two fodder hay harvests this year--in the summer and fall. The irrigation system that was built here will make it possible to fulfill this difficult goal under the country's harsh climatic conditions. It will provide water to 1000 hectares of meadow land. The fertility of the hay fields will also be improved by the application of nitric fertilizers. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1837 GMT 13 Jun 83] 9967

CUBAN EXHIBIT--An exhibit of the products of local industry in the Republic of Cuba opened today at the Scientific and Technical Information Center. D. Bajiyhu, deputy chairman of the MPR State Committee for Science and Technology; and Miguel Benavides, director of the Center of the Cuban Ministry of Local Industry, opened the exhibit; they emphasized that this exhibit is making a concrete contribution to the development of cooperation between our countries and provides Mongolian workers with a good opportunity to become better acquainted with the national and cultural traditions of the Cuban people. The exhibit is timed to coincide with the sixth meeting of the Permanent Mongolian-Cuban Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and with the important jubilee in the life of the Cuban people. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1437 GMT 14 Jun 83] 9967

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